

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.
JAN 8 1908

Volume VIII, Number 1

January, 1908

THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM
JOURNAL

Published monthly from October to May inclusive by
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
NEW YORK CITY

American Museum of Natural History

Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, New York City

OFFICERS

President

MORRIS K. JESUP

First Vice-President

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

Treasurer

CHARLES LANIER

Second Vice-President

HENRY F. OSBORN

Secretary

J. HAMPDEN ROBB

Director

HERMON C. BUMPUS

Assistant-Secretary and Assistant-Treasurer

GEORGE H. SHERWOOD

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Class of 1907

D. O. MILLS

ARCHIBALD ROGERS

ALBERT S. BICKMORE

CORNELIUS C. CUYLER

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.

Class of 1908

H. O. HAVEMEYER

A. D. JUILLIARD

FREDERICK E. HYDE

GEORGE S. BOWDOIN

CLEVELAND H. DODGE

Class of 1909

MORRIS K. JESUP

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

GEORGE G. HAVEN

HENRY F. OSBORN

Class of 1910

J. HAMPDEN ROBB

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES

PERCY R. PYNE

Class of 1911

CHARLES LANIER

ANSON W. HARD

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER

GUSTAV E. KISSEL

SETH LOW

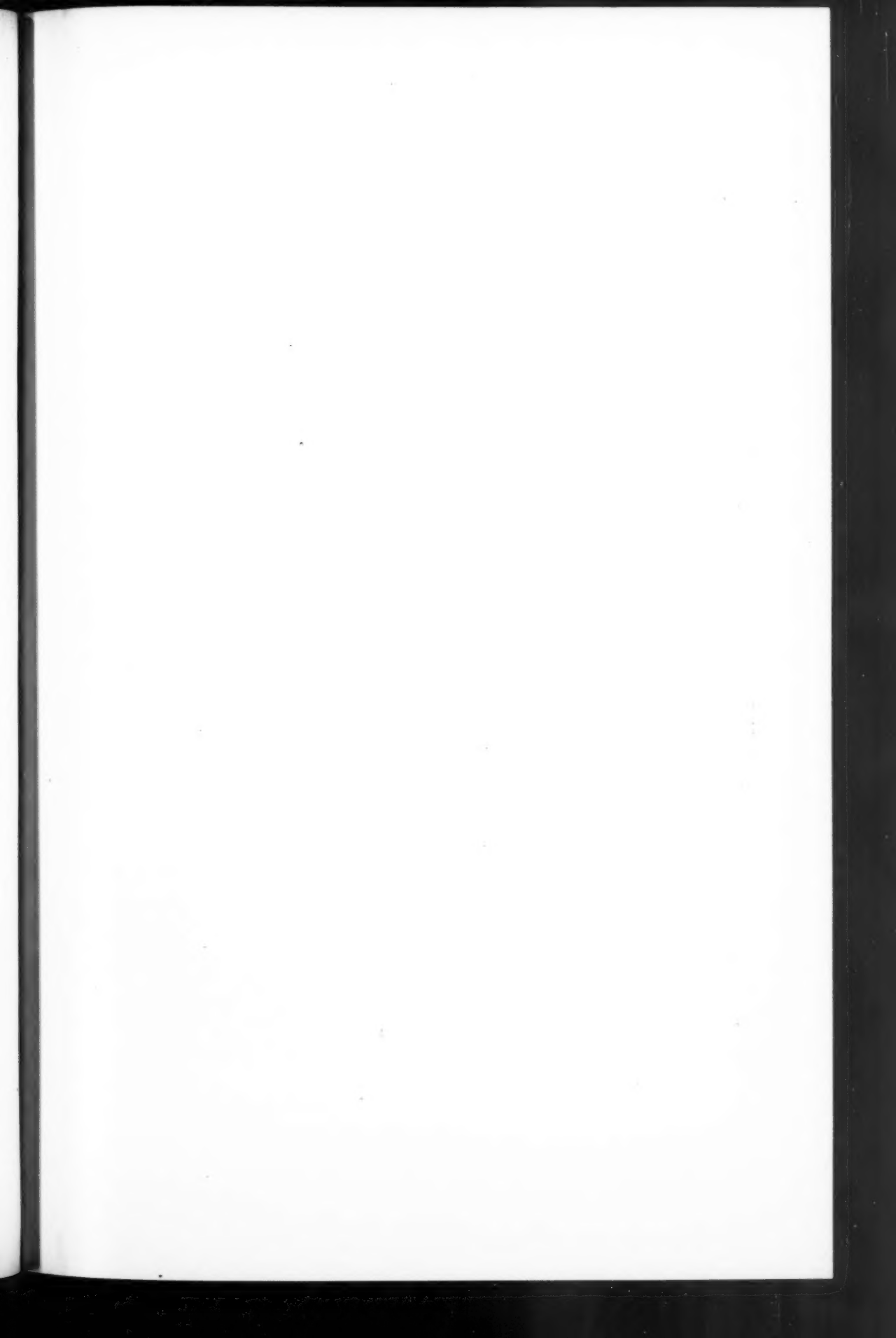
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY was established in 1869 to promote the Natural Sciences and to diffuse a general knowledge of them among the people, and it is in cordial coöperation with all similar institutions throughout the world. The Museum authorities are dependent upon private subscriptions and the dues from members for procuring needed additions to the collections and for carrying on explorations in America and other parts of the world.

The membership fees are,

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Annual Members..... | \$ 10 | Fellows..... | \$ 500 |
| Life Members..... | 100 | Patrons..... | 1000 |

All money received from membership fees is used for increasing the collections and for developing the educational work of the Museum.

The Museum is open free to the public on every day in the year.





2

THE ALLOSAURUS GROUP. DINOSAUR HALL (NO. 407, FOURTH FLOOR).

An Allosaurus, a great Carnivorous Dinosaur, is feasting upon the carcass of a Brontosaurus, an immense Herbivorous Dinosaur

The American Museum Journal

VOL. VIII

JANUARY, 1908

No. 1

ALLOSAURUS, A CARNIVOROUS DINOSAUR, AND ITS PREY.

ONE of the latest additions to the Collection of Fossil Vertebrates is the mounted skeleton of *Allosaurus*, the great Carnivorous Dinosaur of the Jurassic Period, now on exhibition in the Dinosaur Hall. Although smaller than its huge contemporary *Brontosaurus*, this animal is of gigantic proportions, being 34 feet 2 inches in length, and 8 feet 3 inches high. The group forms one of the most remarkable and attractive features of the hall.

This rare and finely preserved skeleton was collected by Mr. F. F. Hubbell in October, 1879, in the Como Bluffs near Medicine Bow, Wyoming, the richest locality in America for dinosaur skeletons, and is a part of the great collection of fossil reptiles, amphibians and fishes gathered together by the late Professor E. D. Cope, and presented to the American Museum in 1899 by President Jesup.

Shortly after the Centennial Exposition, it had been planned that Professor Cope's collection of fossils should form part of a great public museum in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, the city undertaking the cost of preparing and exhibiting the specimens, an arrangement similar to that existing between the American Museum and the City of New York. The plan however fell through, and the greater part of this magnificent collection remained in storage in the basement of Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park, for the next twenty years. From time to time Professor Cope removed parts of the collection to his private museum in Pine Street, for purposes of study and scientific description. He seems, however, to have had no idea of the perfection and value of this specimen. In 1899, when the collection was purchased from his executors by Mr. Jesup, the writer went to Philadelphia, under the instructions of Professor Osborn, Curator of Fossil Vertebrates, to superintend the packing and removal to the American Museum. At that time the collection made by Hubbell in 1879 was still in Memorial Hall, and the boxes were

piled up just as they came in from the West, never having been unpacked. Professor Cope's assistant, Mr. Geismar, informed the writer that Hubbell's collection was mostly fragmentary and not of any great value. Mr. Hubbell's letters from the field unfortunately were not preserved, but it is likely that they did not make clear what a splendid find he had made, and as some of his earlier collections had been fragmentary and of no great interest, the rest were supposed to be of the same kind.

When the Cope Collection was unpacked at the American Museum, this lot of boxes, not thought likely to be of much interest, was left until the last, and not taken in hand until 1902 or 1903. But when this specimen was laid out, it appeared that a treasure had come to light. Although collected by the crude methods of early days, it consisted of the greater part of the skeleton of a single individual, with the bones in wonderfully fine preservation, considering that they had been buried for say eight million years. They were dense black, hard and uncrushed, even better preserved and somewhat more complete than the two fine skeletons of *Allosaurus* from Bone-Cabin Quarry, the greatest treasures that this famous quarry had supplied. The great carnivorous dinosaurs are much rarer than the herbivorous kinds, and these three skeletons are the most complete that have ever been found. In all the years of energetic exploration that the late Professor Marsh devoted to searching for dinosaurs in the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations of the West he did not obtain any skeletons of carnivorous kinds anywhere near as complete as these, and their anatomy was in many respects unknown or conjectural. By comparison of the three *Allosaurus* skeletons with one another and with other specimens of carnivorous dinosaurs of smaller size in this and other museums, particularly in the National Museum and the Kansas University Museum, we have been enabled to reconstruct the missing parts of the Cope specimen with very little possibility of serious error.

An incomplete skeleton of *Brontosaurus*, found by Dr. Wortman and Professor Knight of the American Museum Expedition of 1897, had furnished interesting data as to the food and habits of *Allosaurus*, which were confirmed by several other fragmentary specimens obtained later in the Bone-Cabin Quarry. In this *Brontosaurus* skeleton several of the bones, especially the spines of the tail vertebræ, when found in this rock, looked as if they had been scored and bitten off, as though by some carnivorous animal which had either attacked the *Brontosaurus*

when alive, or had feasted upon the carcass. When the *Allosaurus* jaw was compared with these score marks it was found to fit them exactly, the spacing of the scratches being the same as the spacing of the teeth. Moreover, on taking out the *Brontosaurus* vertebræ from the quarry a number of broken-off teeth of *Allosaurus* were found lying beside them. As no other remains of *Allosaurus* or any other animal were intermingled with the *Brontosaurus* skeleton, the most obvious explanation was that these teeth were broken off by an *Allosaurus* while devouring the *Brontosaurus* carcass. Many of the bones of other herbivorous dinosaurs found in the Bone-Cabin Quarry were similarly scored and bitten off, and the teeth of *Allosaurus* were also found close to them.

With these data at hand the original idea was conceived of combining these two skeletons, both from the same formation and found within a few miles of each other, to represent what must have actually happened to them in the remote Jurassic period, and mount the *Allosaurus* skeleton standing over the remains of a *Brontosaurus* in the attitude of feeding upon its carcass. Some modifications were made in the position to suit the exigencies of an open mount, and to accommodate the pose to the particular action; the head of the animal was lifted a little, one hind foot planted upon the carcass, while the other, resting upon the ground, bears most of the weight. The fore-feet, used in these animals only for fighting or for tearing their prey, not for support, are given characteristic attitudes, and the whole pose represents the *Allosaurus* devouring the carcass and raising head and fore-foot in a threatening manner as though to drive away intruders. The balance of the various parts was carefully studied and adjusted under direction of the curator. The preparation and mounting of the specimen were done by Mr. Adam Hermann, head preparator, and his assistants, especially Messrs. Falkenback and Lang.

As now exhibited in the Dinosaur Hall, this group gives to the imaginative observer a most vivid picture of a characteristic scene of that bygone age, millions of years ago, when reptiles were the lords of creation, when "Nature, red in tooth and claw" had lost none of her primitive savagery, and the era of brute force and ferocity showed little sign of the gradual amelioration, which was to come to pass in future ages through the predominance of superior intelligence.

W. D. MATTHEW.



THE ICHTHYOSAURUS, OR FISH-LIZARD.

A remarkable and almost unique specimen, showing the outline and imprint of the body. Corridor beside entrance to Hall of Fossil Mammals, No. 406, Fourth Floor.

GUIDE-LEAFLET TO THE METEORITES IN THE FOYER.

DURING December the Museum issued a Guide-Leaflet under the title "The Foyer Collection of Meteorites" which gives a concise summary of the most important facts regarding meteorites in general that are of interest to the public and then describes in more detail the eight meteoritic falls or finds which are represented in the remarkable assemblage of specimens in the Foyer of the Museum. The Leaflet is No. 26 in the regular series and may be purchased at the door for ten cents.

THE NEW ICHTHYOSAURUS.

FOSSILS — real fossils, that is — rarely show anything except the skeleton or shell or other hard parts of the animal. The finds so often reported by the newspapers of petrified animals — calves' heads and birds in a sitting position, for instance — are usually merely concretions, formed indeed by natural agencies, which accidentally mimic the outer form of the animal. The resemblance is usually helped out a good deal by the imagination and occasionally by the knife of the finder. Such objects are easily distinguishable from genuine fossils, because they never show the characteristic internal structure of the animals or parts of animals which they resemble.

Occasionally, however, fossil skeletons show some traces of the skin or cartilages of the animal. Quite commonly the scales of fish are preserved showing the entire outline of the body. Less often the skeletons of fossil reptiles or mammals show traces of the horny scales of the skin, cartilaginous ribs, the wind-pipe or other half-hardened parts, and in fossil fish from the Devonian shales of Ohio, even the soft muscular fibre has been preserved and can be recognized under the microscope by its characteristic structure.

The most remarkable instance of this kind, however, is in the skeletons of the marine reptile *Ichthyosaurus* obtained in recent years from the slate quarries of Holzmaden in Germany. In these fossils, the outlines of the body, fins, paddles and tail are more or less completely preserved as a thin film of black bituminous matter. By dint of the most careful and painstaking work, Dr. Hauff has succeeded in developing several specimens so that they show the form of the animal with complete-

ness. The American Museum has for some time had the promise of one of these, when its preparation should be completed. The desired specimen was recently received and is now on exhibition in the Marine Reptile Corridor on the fourth floor. It is believed to be the most perfect example of its kind known, and it illustrates well the remarkably fish-like form of these marine reptiles. Although the structure of the skeleton, form and relation of the bones, shows that the Ichthyosaurus was a true reptile, an air-breather and related to the lizards, snakes and crocodiles, yet it has taken on the form of a fish, converted its tail into a fin and its legs into fin-like paddles, in adaptation to its marine environment, just as the whales, dolphins and seals have done among modern mammals. This interesting comparison has been very well and clearly set forth by Professor Osborn in a recent article in the *Century Magazine*, and it is illustrated in the hall by drawings of the Shark, Ichthyosaur and Dolphin.

W. D. MATTHEW.

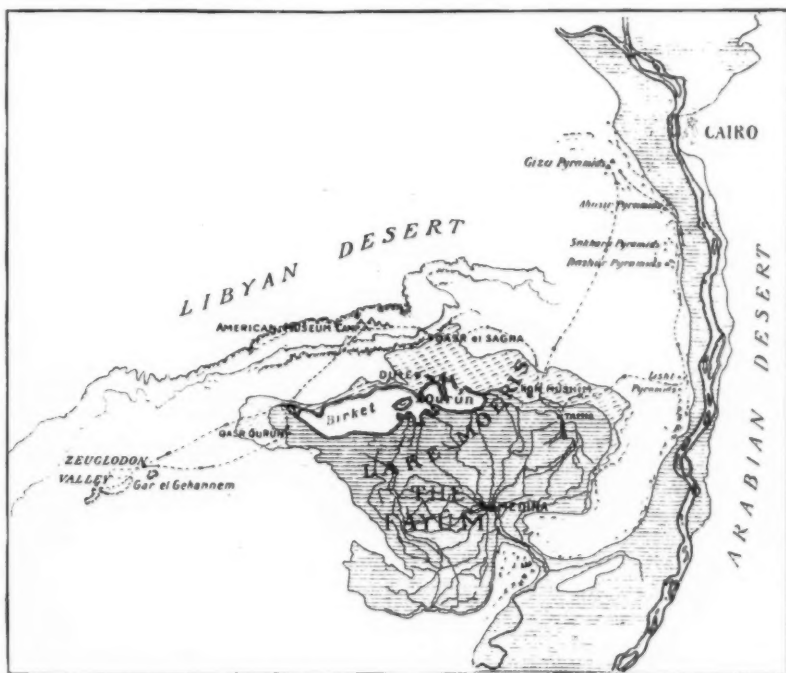
A PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE FAYÛM COLLECTION.

THERE has recently been placed in the Hall of Vertebrate Palæontology a special exhibit comprising some of the more important and interesting fossil mammals obtained by the expedition to the Fayûm, Egypt, during the winter and spring of 1907. A notice of the organization and departure of this expedition may be found in the *JOURNAL* for February, 1907. The entire collection of about 600 specimens arrived at the Museum last September, but the extremely delicate condition of many of the specimens renders the work of preparation for preservation, study and exhibition a slow process and one to be carried on with the greatest care.

The Fayûm district—in which was the ancient Lake Mœris—has long been famous in the history of ancient Egypt, on account of the traditions and records clustering around it. In recent years it has acquired a new interest from the finding along its northern border of rich fossil beds containing the remains of mammals which inhabited Africa in early Tertiary times but long since became extinct. The Fayûm is a natural depression about 50 miles in diameter situated in the Libyan Desert, 50 to 75 miles southwest of Cairo and separated from the Nile valley by a narrow strip of desert. In early historic times the greater

part of the depression was covered with water which came through a natural canal from the Nile; at present, however, the area of the lake has been very much reduced by artificially limiting the supply of water, and most of the depression is a fertile irrigated tract, with a small lake (the Birket-el-Qurûn) occupying the lowest part. The surface of this lake is about 125 feet below sea level.

North of the lake the land is waterless and barren and rises rather abruptly by a series of terraces or benches to the rim of the depression,



SKETCH MAP OF THE FAYUM DISTRICT, LOWER EGYPT.

1200 feet above the water. These benches are made up of Middle and Upper Eocene deposits and it is here that most of the vertebrate fossils have been found. The deposits begin with marine beds at the base; above which are strata classed as fluvio-marine, above which again are fluvial or river-delta deposits, forming the top of the series. This succession indicates that, long before the existence of the present depression, the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea was in this vicinity; that the sea gradually reached northward, and that then a

mighty river flowing from the south emptied its waters here into the sea, before the crustal changes took place that raised the region to its present or a greater altitude. The river probably brought down many of the remains dug out of these deposits in recent years.

Vertebrate fossils were first discovered in the Fayûm in 1879 by Schweinfurth, but no extensive collecting was done until 1898, when a survey of the region was begun by Mr. H. J. L. Beadnell of the Geological Survey Department of Egypt. The richness of the deposits in



MUSEUM CARAVAN ENTERING THE DESERT NEAR THE LISHT PYRAMIDS.

fossil remains was then first made known. Mr. Beadnell was accompanied on several occasions by Dr. C. W. Andrews of the British Museum, and the results of their explorations were the discovery of a rather small but intensely interesting and varied vertebrate fauna and the amassing of a large amount of material for both the Cairo and the London museums. The combined material of these two museums has recently (1906) been described by Dr. Andrews in an elaborate "catalogue" published by the British Museum.

Although fossils occur in considerable abundance in the Middle Eocene strata, the energies of the American Museum party were pretty well confined to the Upper Eocene or fluvio-marine beds, which contain a much larger fauna. Here fossils were found usually in loosely compacted white or yellow sand, either as isolated specimens or in deposits where bones of thousands of animals had been washed together, hopelessly mixed up and often, especially in the case of skulls, badly broken. Two such deposits situated about a quarter of a mile apart had been discovered and extensively worked, but by no means exhausted, by the



MUSEUM CAMP AT QASR-EL-SAGHA.

Middle Eocene bluff in the background.

English parties. Through the courtesy of the Survey Department in Cairo, the American Museum party was allowed to continue the work of excavation in the quarries which had been opened by the English, and the greater part of the material obtained was from them, although the finer skulls were, in all instances, found elsewhere. The bones are only partly petrified, being in striking contrast to the hard, flinty, thoroughly petrified wood which is always found in association with them, but the most unfortunate feature of these Upper Eocene fossils is the lack of association of the parts of the skeleton. To find two

bones of one animal together was unusual, and this fact renders difficult the efforts to determine the relationships of the peculiar forms that were encountered.

With one or two minor exceptions, the entire known fauna of the Upper Eocene of the region is represented in the collection obtained by our expedition, and there is much material which will add to the published knowledge of these forms. In addition, several new forms were discovered, some of them representing new families. The collection is particularly rich in remains of the primitive carnivores, or creodonts,



EXHUMING SKULL OF ARSINOITHERIUM.

In the background the northern rim of the Fayoum depression.

of which two splendid skulls were obtained. The artiodactyls are well represented, as are also the hyracoids; animals with supposed relationship to the living *Hyrax*, or Coney. Of considerable scientific importance was the discovery of rodents, which are represented in our specimens by at least two genera.

The largest and most striking find in the Fayûm deposits was the *Arsinoitherium*, an animal with a body suggesting both an elephant and a rhinoceros. The head carried a pair of enormous horns on the

nose besides a pair of small ones directly over the eyes. A nearly complete skull of a young individual of this animal was secured, together with parts of many other skulls. Nearly all other parts of the skeleton are represented, too.

The most interesting part of the collection is the series of specimens illustrating the early stages in the evolution of the Proboscideans (Mastodons and Elephants). The later stages in the evolution of these animals are well represented in the fossils of both Europe and North America, and the American Museum has a fine series of skulls of these forms.



SEARCHING FOR FOSSILS IN THE PRODUCTIVE BED.

Six or eight feet of unfossiliferous sand has previously been removed from above the bone-bearing layer.

The earlier stages were unknown, however, before the discovery of this Eocene fauna of Egypt showed that the Elephants were of African origin and spread from there over both the Old and the New World. Two genera have been described from the Fayûm fossils: *Marithium*, the smaller and more primitive, had probably but little resemblance to the modern Elephant, but *Palæomastodon* was of larger size and had already begun to develop a trunk and other peculiarities of the Proboscideans. Fine skulls and parts of the skeletons of both these genera

were secured and will enable the Museum to illustrate in an admirable manner the evolution of the Elephant from the primitive *Mastotherium* down to the modern species.

While the primary object of the expedition was to secure fossil mammals, some attention was devoted to collecting remains of the reptiles of the period, and these were found to be quite as abundant as those of the mammals. The collection includes shells of several species of aquatic turtles and skulls of several kinds of crocodiles, some similar to the crocodile now living in the Nile and others with long slender snouts like the gavials of the Ganges. Serpents and fishes are represented by fragmentary remains. Birds have been found, but their remains are so scarce and fragmentary as to be of no great importance.

WALTER GRANGER.

MUSEUM NEWS NOTES.

IN the material received from the Belgian government on account of the Congo exhibition are extensive assortments of native mats, baskets, iron implements and musical instruments. Among the musical instruments we note particularly an unusually long ivory trumpet and a drum five feet in length. Other articles of particular interest are those which constitute a Congo sorcerer's outfit, consisting of a face mask, a dog-tooth necklace and several fetishes in the form of human figurines rudely carved in wood. There is, too, a gourd which was used as a pipe stem for the smoking of hemp. In former days the hemp smokers were organized into powerful secret societies.

THE Museum is fortunate in having secured from Professor Eugene Schröder a collection of ethnological material from the Bismark Archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean. Among the most valuable and striking of objects in the collection are several Malagans, or idols, from a Tabu, or Ghost house; an excellent example of the ancient Death Drum, which was sounded only on the demise of a chief, and several masks which were used by the men in the Init dance. It was against the laws for women to witness this dance, and one who was found attempting to look at the ceremony was immediately killed. The remainder of the collection consists of implements of war and the chase, musical instruments, personal ornaments, clothing and household

utensils. There are also many strings of small shell beads, called "Diwarra," which form the currency of the islanders. Thirty strings of Diwarra is the price usually paid for a wife.

AMONG recent acquisitions in the Department of Ethnology may be mentioned a stone idol — Ganesha, the God of Wisdom — from Benares, India, which is the gift of Miss T. Wilbour of New York City; archaeological collections from Europe and South America received through exchange with Professor Giglioli of the museum in Florence, Italy; ethnological material from New Guinea, through exchange with the museum at Liverpool, England, and archaeological objects from Bartholomew County, Indiana, made and presented by Dr. J. J. Edwards.

PRESIDENT JESUP has been made a Corresponding Honorary Member of the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft in appreciation of his gift of the *Diplodocus* skeleton to the Senckenberg Museum at Frankfurt on the Main, Germany.

IN connection with the dedication of the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt, Director Bumpus was made a Corresponding Member of the Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.

DR. J. A. ALLEN, our Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology, was elected an Honorary Member of the German Ornithological Society in November. The honor thus conferred will be appreciated by those interested in the Museum when it is known that there are but nine such members listed in the latest publication of this important organization. Dr. Allen has also been transferred from the Foreign to the Honorary class of members of the British Ornithologist's Union.

MR. Henry O. Havemeyer died at his country home on December 4. For about ten years he had been a Trustee of the Museum, and a further notice of him in connection with our institution will be given in a later number of the JOURNAL.

LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MEMBERS' COURSE

The second course of lectures to Members of the Museum and their friends will be given in February and March.

PUPILS' COURSE

The second course of free lectures to school children will be given in March and April.

PEOPLES' COURSE

The subjects for January are as follows:

Tuesdays at 8 P. M. Illustrated with stereopticon views.

January 7.—“The Picturesque Rhine.” By Francis L. Strickland, Ph. D.

January 14.—“Historical Castles, Chateaux and Cathedrals of France.”
By Mrs. Helen Rhodes.

January 21.—“Spain.” By John C. Bowker, M. D.

January 28.—“Isles of Fantasy.” By John C. Bowker, M. D.

Saturdays at 8 P. M. Illustrated with experiments. Lectures by Professor von Nardroff.

January 4.—“Magnetism.”

January 11.—“Electricity at Rest.”

January 18.—“The Electric Current: Its Chemical Effects.”

January 25.—“The Electric Current: Its Heating Effects.”

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Public meetings of the New York Academy of Sciences and Affiliated Societies are held at the Museum according to the following schedule:

On Monday evenings, The New York Academy of Sciences:

First Mondays, Section of Geology and Mineralogy.

Second Mondays, Section of Biology.

Third Mondays, Section of Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry.

Fourth Mondays, Section of Anthropology and Psychology.

On Tuesday evenings, as announced:

The Linnæan Society, The New York Entomological Society and the Torrey Botanical Club.

On Wednesday evenings, as announced:

The New York Mineralogical Club.

On Friday evenings, as announced:

The New York Microscopical Society.

Scientific Staff.

DIRECTOR.

HERMON C. BUMPUS, Ph.D., Sc. D.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Prof. ALBERT S. BICKMORE, B. S., Ph.D., LL.D., Curator Emeritus.
GEORGE H. SHERWOOD, A.B., A.M., Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND INVERTEBRATE PALÆONTOLOGY.

Prof. R. P. WHITFIELD, A.M., Curator.
EDMUND OTIS HOVEY, A.B., Ph.D., Associate Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF MAMMALOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY.

Prof. J. A. ALLEN, Ph.D., Curator.
FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Associate Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF VERTEBRATE PALÆONTOLOGY.

Prof. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, A.B., Sc.D., LL.D., D.Sc., Curator.
W. D. MATTHEW, Ph.B., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Associate Curator.
O. P. HAY, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Associate Curator of Chelonia.

Prof. BASHFORD DEAN, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Curator of Fossil Fishes.
LOUIS HUSSAKOF, B. S., Ph. D., Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

CLARK WISSLER, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Curator.
HARLAN I. SMITH, Assistant Curator
GEORGE H. PEPPER, Assistant.
CHARLES W. MEAD, Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

Prof. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, Associate Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY.

WILLIAM BEUTENMÜLLER, Curator.

DEPARTMENTS OF MINERALOGY AND CONCHOLOGY.

L. P. GRATACAP, Ph.B., A.B., A.M., Curator.
GEORGE F. KUNZ, A.M., Ph.D., Honorary Curator of Gems.

DEPARTMENT OF BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Prof. RALPH W. TOWER, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.

Prof. WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER, Ph.D. Curator.
ROY W. MINER, A.B., Assistant Curator.
B. E. DAHLGREN, D.M.D., Assistant Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Prof. RALPH W. TOWER, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Curator.

DEPARTMENT OF MAPS AND CHARTS.

A. WOODWARD, Ph.D., Curator.

The American Museum Journal

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY, *Editor*

FRANK M. CHAPMAN,
LOUIS P. GRATACAP, } *Advisory Board*
WILLIAM K. GREGORY,

Subscription, One Dollar per year. Fifteen Cents per copy.

A subscription to the JOURNAL is included in the membership fees of all classes of Members of the Museum.

Subscriptions should be addressed to The American Museum Journal, 30 Boylston St., Cambridge, Mass., or 77th St. and Central Park West, New York City.

Entered as second-class matter January 12, 1907, at the Post-office at Boston, Mass.
Act of Congress, July 16, 1894.

CONTENTS, VOL. VIII, NO. 1

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| ALLOSAURUS, A CARNIVOROUS DINOSAUR, AND ITS PREY. By W. D. MATTHEW. (<i>Illustrated</i>) | 3 |
| GUIDE-LEAFLET TO THE METEORITES IN THE FOYER | 7 |
| THE NEW ICHTHYOSAURUS. By W. D. MATTHEW. (<i>Illustrated</i>) | 7 |
| A PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE FAYÛM COLLECTION. By WALTER GRANGER. (<i>Illustrated</i>) | 8 |
| MUSEUM NEWS NOTES | 14 |
| LECTURES | 15 |
| MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES | 16 |

E. W. Wheeler, *Printer, Cambridge, Mass.*